VOL. III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

NO. 27.

(Established 1853.)

LADIES'

We are now showing what we believe to be the most complete and economical stock of Ladies'. Misses', Children's and Infants' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR that has been offered this season.

The goods are all new and fresh and will repay inspection. All Goods marked in Plain Fig-

INDIANAPOLIS LEADER

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents will please make their communications as brief and concise as possible. Owing to our limited space, we are frequently compelled to leave out matter that we would like to publish, but can not for want of space. All letters outside of In-dianapolis should reach us Thursday. All communications written on both sides of the paper will be refused.

Cincinnati Ohio.

Notes on Persons and Things. Mr. Fountain Lewis sr., has almost recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Alexander Davis formerly a student in Howard University, Washington D. C., is mak-

Chas. Newman of East Seventh street, is

Messrs. Morton and Judah are fierce, but dus-

Freeman Murray will contribute some versatile articles to the LEADER, for Cincinnati readers, in some of our near issues.

Where is Cincinnati's Dramatic Organization, for all the splendid talent which she can produce at a single command has become so dormant, so lethargic as not to be able to assert itself. For real talent and energetic genius "there's always room at the top."

Miss Mattie Berry, recently attacked by some strange spell, is regaining her reason.

Mrs. Isaac Smith is at present residing with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Buckner, of West Wal-

Wm. Taylor is among our most prominent

We are pleased to learn that the genial gen-

tleman, Fred. D. Anderson, is regaining health Our friend, George Comley, is bringing up a

musical genius, having a very young son who can more than rival some of our stage tenors. Mrs. Jas. E. Goggins, of Harrison street is basking in the sunshine of the South. We had the pleasure of meeting the Beethoven

Quintette and were singularly impressed by their unique rendition of some of the most popular songs of the day. Messrs. Frederick, Taylor, Shipp, Hageman and Monroe comprise

John Harrow, visiting relations here, will leave soon for New Orleans. A.S. Thomas, the photographer, and Cin-

cinnati's foremost Shakespearean scholar, is Prof. McKanlas requests us to announce that he is prepared to teach to any one either

vocal or instrumental music; residence, 521 through Keutucky, and is preparing to go to Oberlin where he will enter College within a

Miss Minnie Lucas of London, Canada, and Henry Caffrey, formerly of Cincinnati, but at present a resident of Hot Springs, Ark.. are registered at Graves'.

Miss Cora Watson is leading lady in the Queen City Choral Society.

The Harper sisters and brothers are travelling through the States as the "Texas Jubilee Singers." They were at Mooresville Ind. last

The "Union Glancers Club" gave their first grand ball one evening last week in Wuebler's finely equipped hall. The guests danced to the strains of sweet music 'til the "wee sma' hours" of moon bade the merry ones depart from the inviting scene. W. H. Spears and Edward Berry are respectively Pres't and Sec'y of the

"Union Glancers." Last week's issue of the "Review" contained what might expressively, though slangily be styled a "puff" article, subject: " Staff of the "Review" in which one or two members ef that body received gushing laudations, while Arthur J. Riggs, one, if not the ablest contributor to that publication-well, he failed to get a hearing. Such things should not be. "Hon-

and shame from no condition rise." The Spring elections are near at hand and political rings are becoming distinctly visible. The political situation among the colored element of this city is a study for youth filled with the happy dreams of a millennium, or for age experienced on life's many battle fields of victory and defeat. Men known throughout the land both as oraters and scholars, and the once acknowledged leaders in every political movement are being steadily, though not at times undeservedly, pushed to the near by energetid yeomen who know how to serve their own in-

terests by defending those of the masses. That worthy body of gentlemen, the Waiters' Mutual Aid organization, will make 17th of the coming March a most memorable occasion, for on that day one year ago that organization was an infant, and the members of the body propose to render its first anniversary one of the grandest affairs that has ever graced any banquet hall, for banqueting will be the order of the celebration. If the toasts on this occasion come within distant radius to those of last year, they will do lasting honor to the gentlemen who will respond to them.

We are glad to see the Cincinnati items once more make their appearance. "Rush" speaks soon as the blow was struck Dalton jumped manfully and truthfully of the excellence of on the engine and went across the river.

The young lady and gentlemen friends of Rev. Mr. Tolliver gave a mask spelling-match for his benefit on last Tuesday evening. It was quite a mirth-provoking affair.

The many friends of Geo. B. Hamlet will be pained to learn of his serious illness with pneumonia. The prompt action of his constituents has had the effect of dispersing the opposition to his retention as a guard in the O. P. He will be reappointed.

Urbana will shortly lose one of her old and distinguished citizens, in the person of Rev. L B. Moss, who will take up his future residence in Yellow Springs, Green Co. He has disposed of his farm, and offers for sale his pleasant suburban residence. He has been a resident of this city upwards of thirty years, and by his business tact and industry, genial disposition and moral integrity has secured for himself a competence, and the good will of many.

Greencastle Ind.

Hinton Chapel is to have a new bell. The LEADER is all the rage in our city. Samuel Edwards will build a \$900 addi

tion to his residence this spring. L. R. Monre resumed his duties at th rolling mill, Monday.

There was a surprise party at Henry White's last week. It was a girl.

Mrs. Laura Hartwood was taken seriously ill last Thursday, but is now considered out by Billy Madder, Joe Goss and Arthur

Wednesday where he will carry on revival

Francis Jones has bought property on Colege avenue. Mr. Jones has received his pay for braving the Confederate forces at Petersourg, for which he carries a wound in re-

Henry A. Rogan and wife spent a few choosing Alexander Brewster, of New Orhours in our city last Saturday. Bro. Rogan came down to help us organize the Ladies' Court, protem, which was done. There were thirty-three at roll-call, and a good many joiners. Mrs. Mattie Bolling presided.

The Citizens of Tunnelton, Indiana, Put 2 Summary Quietus on a Thieving Gang. TUNNELTON, Ind., Feb. 6.-This unusually quiet place is to-day the scene of the most terrible excitement ever witnessed in this part of the State. Yesterday it was whispered on the streets that the town was to be robbed and then set on fire. It has been learned that the conspiracy was entered into on Tuesday last by Ben Willabe, Edgar Wilson, Zack Whitted, and Nick Bond. Bond lives here with his mother, is single, and in his eighteenth year. The others are married, and range from twenty-eight to thirty-five years, and live in the neighborhood and are regarded as among the worst men in Southern Indiana. Auother man whose name can not now be given was in their secrets and gave the plan away. A letter picked up by an innocent man. This letter gave | seconds. the same programme as that given to the confidant. The arrangement was for Willabe, Wilson o'clock and rob Meyer's saloon, where it was understood a large amount of money had been received only a few days ago. As soon as this was done they were to set fire to the Browning Hotel, the largest house here, which would attract the people of the town. This being done the robbers people of the town. This being done the robbers were to go to the residence of Hon. Alfred Guthrie, rob his safe, and then visit the residence of his brother. Marshall Guthrie, where was also a safe, both of which were thought to contain large sums of money. The lire of action being known, some twenty to thirty citizens, armed with rifles, shot-guns and revolvers, secreted themselves in a box car lying on a side-track not more than thirty feet from the saloon. Just before 12 o'clock the four men put in an appearance, pried up the sash in the saloon window, when Wilson, Whitted and Bond crept in the saloon and left Willabe on the outside to stand guard. The robbers came out in some fifteen minutes The robbers came out in some fifteen minutes without securing their prey, but were pretty well filled up with 'snake juice.' Just as the last one alighted from the window the men in the car opened a deadly fire upon them, and Whitted fell dead in his track and Wilson ran about a hundred yards and fell upon the ground a corpse, with the entire front and left side of his face blown away. How many other shots he or Whitted received is How many other shots he or Whitted received is not known, as the Coroner has not yet arrived. Bond fell mortolly wounded, and was taken to his mother's residence, with ten shots in his head, body and legs. He can not live but a short time. Wilson is under indictment in the Jackson Court for rape, and a bill would have been found against him by the next Grand Jury in this County for the same crime. Your reporter was on the ground to day and viewed the three men and

found everybody excited. I might state here that Willabe, seeing his comrades falling thick upon the ground, took leg bail, has not been heard from and it is not believed ever will be, and the leutenant Danenhauer Ordered Home

Your reporter was on the ground to-day and viewed the three men, and

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Hunt to-day telegraphed Lieutenant Danenhauer, at Irkutsk, Russia, at follows: "Owing to the condition of your health the order to remain and search for the survivors of the Jeannette is revoked. Return home, bringing invalids with you."

Washington, Feb. 4.—Nearly 100 Navy officers have made application by letter, or telegraph, or by help of influential friends to the Secretary of the Navy, to be ordered to go in search of De Long and the missing boats of the Jeannette. Many applicants are officers on easy duty, or on leave, and the general zeal to go to the rescue of the Jeannette's crew is highly creditable to the spirit

cannette's crew is highly creditable to the spirit The Secretary of the Navy received the follow, ing cable dispatch from James Gordon Bennett, who is in Paris:

who is in Paris:

"Permit me to suggest in reference to the request of Lieutenant Danenhauer to go back and continue the search, that in view of his condition he should be ordered home. If he returns to the North there is a strong possibility of his losing his eye-sight entirely, but on his way home he could have the best medical attention and perhaps regain the use of both his eyes. Nor does it seem to me necessary to send line officers from America. It would only put the Government to unnecessary expense, as I have America. It would only put the Government to unnecessary expense, as I have already sent a man who is now on his way to Irkutsk; and Siberiakoff having kindly placed his steamer, the Lena, at my disposal, the search for De Long and Chipp can, with the assistance of the Russian authorities, be continued with all possible energy and efficiency at the earliest practicable moment. If Danenhauer and the invalids under his charge are ordered home, I will see they have all possible care and the best medical advice on the way. I make the suggestion en-

advice on the way. I make the suggestion entirely without Dauenhauer's knowledge.

"JAMES GORDON BENNETT."

The Secretary of the Navy cabled Bennett in reply that he has sent orders for the return of Lieutenant Dauenhauer's lieutenant Dauenhauer's lieutenant Dauenhauer in lieutenant Dauenhauer i tenant Danenhauer, in accordance with Bennett's suggestion, and he has already ordered two officers to Europe to take part in the search for Captains De Long and Chipp, and that he thinks this necessary in case of accident to Engineer Melville and as a matter of duty from the Navy to the officers and men in distress.

Badly Hurt. Shortly after 3 o'clock Thursday morning, just after the early Vandalia train had pulled into the Union Depot from the West, the I., D. and S. pony engine No. 54, Engineer Jettie and Switchman Morris Dalton in and was partially disabled early in the accharge, was backing west. When they arrived at Tennessee street, Ed Teckbrock, the Union Railway switchman, refused to throw the switch for them, as another Vandalia passenger train was due in a few minutes, and he was afraid of a collision. Dalton every that he would trainer and W. F. Harding the respective for the fact the people would not have appeared in the ring under any circumstances. Johnny Roach, Ryan's of a collision. Dalton swore that he would go west with the engine, and to do so he threw the switch. Teckbrock threw it back, go west with the engine, and to do so he threw the switch. Teckbrock threw it back,

PADDY POUNDED.

The Sullivan-Ryan Fight at Mississippi City.

The Troy Giant Knocked Out of Time in Twenty-Six Minutes.

SULLIVAN WINS.

The Boston Pugilist Knocks Ryan Out of Time in Nine Rounds, Fought in Twentysix Minutes.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Feb. 7.-Trains run from New Orleans with people to witness the fight between Ryan and Sullivan arrived here about 11 o'clock. The crowd consisted of sporting men from all sections of the country and many prominent citizens of New Orleans. A large number of newspaper correspondents, representing prominent papers of the North and West, were also in attendance. Sullivan arrived on the ground at 10:30, and took a room at the hotel opposite Ryan's, within 100 feet of the ring, which was pitched in front of the Barnes Hotel, in a grove of live oaks. Sullivan cast his cap into the ring at 11:45 by the Judges'

one hundred to eighty dollars was accepted on Sullivan. Sullivan is seconded Chambers. Ryan entered the ring at 11:55 amid enthusiastic cheers, accompanied by fom Kelley and Johnny Roach. Ryan won the choice of corners and took the southwest corner. Sullivan has the sun in his face. The men were ready to commence business, but there was difficulty about a referee. Both parties agreed on James D. Houston, of New Orleans, who refused to act. Charles Rush also refused. The dispute over a referee was settled by leans, and Jack Hardy, of Vicksburg,

At exactly 11:58 the men toed the scratch and shook hands for the first round. Both men sparred cautiously for the opening. Ryan led with his right, which fell short, catching in return a hot one from Sullivan's left in the face. The changes then became short and quick. Sullivan finally knocked him down with a severe right-hander on the cheek. Time, 30 seconds.

Second round---Sullivan at once rushed to his man and let go his left, which caught Ryan on the jaw. Ryan closed with him and they wrestled for the fall, which Ryan won, failing heavily on his opponent. Time, 25 seconds.

Third round-The men came together with a rush, and Sullivan, after making three passes, knocked Ryan down with a terrible right-hander on the chest. Time, 4 seconds

Fourth round--The men sparred for per haps a second or two; both feinted, and then Sullivan went for Ryan's face, putting in stinging blows on his nob before they closed. written by the clan and intended for one who was | The slugging then commenced and continto assist them in their damnable scheme was ued until Ryan was forced onto the ropes, propped on the street Saturday night, but was where he went to grass. Time of round, 20

Fifth round-This was a repetition of the above round, both men closing and putting Whitled and Bond to meet here last night at 12 in their best licks, the attack of both being confined to the face. Ryan succeeded in bringing Sullivan to his knees at the close. Sixth round-Sullivan came up smiling, but it was evident Ryan was not only suffering, but was somewhat afraid of his antagonist. Sullivan lost no time, but went in to

> Seventh round-This round was a short one, and the men closed. The slugging continued for a few seconds, when Ryan went to the grass a wreck. -Sullivan came to his corner smiling. Ryan, however, had grit

Ryan, however, closed and downed

to come up for another round. Eighth round-The men, on call of time, came up promptly. Ryan was decidedly weak, but made a gallant struggle. Sullivan fought him all over the ring and into the umpire's corner and over the ropes. Getting off ropes he rallied, but went down on a knee and hand. A foul was looked for, but, though Sullivan had his hand raised to strike. he restrained himself as Ryan rose. Both men were returning to their corner, when the seconds of each cried, "Go for him," and, the men responding, came together. They closed and clinched, and, after a short struggle, both men went down. Ninth and last round-Ryan came up groggy, and Sullivan at once forced him into his corner, delivering one heavy blow, but Ryan recovered and drove Sullivan out, and just beyond the middle of the ring Sullivan got in a right-hander under the left ear, and Ryan went down senseless. When time was called Ryan did not respond. and the fight was declared in favor of Sullivan amid great cheering. Time, 26 minutes.

The conditions of the agreement were that the fight should be for \$2,500 a side, and should take place within a twenty-four foot

disfigured about his face, his upper lip being cut through and his nose disfigured. He did not move, but lay panting. Stimulants were given him to restore him. He is terribly punished about the head. At the conclusion of the fight Sullivan ran to his quarters at a lively gait, and, laughing, he lay down for a while, a little out of wind, but there was not a sctatch on him. He chatted pleasantly with his friends. The fighting was short, sharp and decisive on Sullivan's part throughout, Ryan showing

weariness after the first round. WHY RYAN LOST THE FIGHT.

Immediately after the fight Ryan was visited in his quarters by a well-known physician with the intention of giving him medical assistance if any was needed. His pulse was normal, and his chief injuries consisted of a welt on the left side of the neck, where he had been struck a terrible blow in the second round, gashed lips and a cut over the eye, together with considerable concussions about the body. After an examination the doctor stated that Ryan was suffering from hernia, and must have been n great pain during the fight. He advised him to forsake the ring. Ryan stated he intended giving up pugilism as he did not think he was suited by nature for that kind of business. He said he considered Sullivan a born prize fighter, and a very formidable opponent in the ring. In regard to his defeat, Ryan spoke calmly, admitting he had been fairly whipbut at the same stating he had been sick during the night, Ryan's backer, lost \$8,500. Between \$100, 000 and \$200,000 is supposed to have changed

SULLIVAN'S FIGHTING QUALITIES. The result was in accordance with the

pectations of many keen observers of the two men. They relied upon Sullivan's wonderful hitting powers and remarkable skill as a two-handed fighter to win him the battle. From the start he acted on the ofbattle. From the start he acted on the of-fensive, attacking his opponent with vio-lence amounting almost to ferocity, break-ing down Ryan's guards with his terrific blows, and following up the attack by clinching and wrestling. But little science was displayed, the rounds being

This plan of attack, it is conceded, could not have been carried out for any great length of time, but Sullivan's friends relied for success upon quick work.
Sullivan and his party took an excursion

short and sanguinary, ending in a fall or

train for New Orleans soon after the fight. Ryan, Roache and Harding went there in the evening, and leave for their homes

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Ryan's defeat costs Trojans from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

John L. Sullivan was matched to fight J. Donaldson with hard gloves for a purse. Cincir uati, O., was the battle ground.

The fight was decided December 23, 1880, and it was a one-sided affair. Donaldson was no match for Sullivan. The Boston champion knocked Donaldson all to pieces in eleven minutes Sullivan then went to New York and gave an exhibition at Harry Hill's. Sullivan offered any pugilist in America \$50 who would spar four rounds—Queensbury rules. John Mahan, of Jersey City, better known as Steve Taylor, agreed to face the Boston pugilist, and Harry Hill was

Flood, with gloves, for a purse of \$750. The battle was fought on a barge on the Hudson River greatly improved. He outfought Flood in eight rounds, lasting sixteen minutes. Sullivan quit the ring without receiving any punishment worth mentioning. Since that he has fought in numerous sparring exhibitions in Philadelph

ous sparring exhibitions in Philadelphia, Chicago and New York, and gained.

The following are the puglists who have fallen victims to Sullivan's sledge-hammer mawleys: Joe Goss, ex-champion of England; George Rooke, or New York; Dan Dwyer, of Springfield, Mass.; Steve Taylor, of Jersey City; Fred, Crossley, of Philadelphia; John Flood, of New York; Byrne, the Michigan Giant, and Jack Stewart, of Canada.

The above battles were not fought with London John L. Sullivan was born in Ireland, October 15, 1858. He stands five feet ten and a half inches in his stockings and weighs 175 pounds trained in condition. He was brought up in Boston, and since he was sixteen years of age he has figured at boxing exhibitions in Boston. By constant exercise his muscles were greatly developed, and his many admirers soled him "Strong Boy" Sullivan. He first gained notoriety in the pugilistic world by knocking Joe Goss out of time in a boxing bout at Roston. John L. Sullivan was born in Ireland, Octobe ing bout at Boston

Sullivan's terrific hitting on this occasion creat ed quite a sensation. George Rooke, the pugilist, who had gained considerable reputation in the prize ring, was invited to Boston to spar with Sullivan, and the Boston Hercules served Rooke, the auctioneer, in just the same manner as he di England's great champion. Sullivan accompanie the crowd to the Ryan and Goss fizzle at Erie, Pa in June, 1880, and offered to fight John Donal son, of Cleveland, O., who was claimed to be terror with his mawleys. Donaldson refused neet the Boston champson, however.

Paddy Ryan.

Patrick Ryan was born in the town of Thurlis, county Tipperary, Ireland, March 15, 1853. He is me-half an inch more than a "six-footer" without shoes, and ordinary his weight is 221 During the early part of April, 1878, John Dwyer and Joe Goss were fulfilling an engage-ment at Harry Martin's Grand Concert Theater, Troy, and while they were there, Ryan and his friends indulged in considerable fight talk. On the 10th of said month Johnnie and Pat happened to meet in a saloon, where each gave expression to his feelings, and the upshot was that Ryan' backer put up \$40 against a like sum in support of a bet that Dywer wouldn't make a match for \$1,000 a side to fight in Canada, within fifty miles of Buffalo. The principals and their neckers st,000 a side to fight in Canada, within fitty miles of Buffalo. The principals and their packers met at the appointed time, and before separating a match for \$2,000 and the championship, to be decided between July 15 and 25, 1878, was ratified. On June 22, Ryan, accompanied by his trainers, Joe Goss and Jim Turner, came down from his training quarters at Sand Lake, N. Y., the two former having been engaged to spar at an entertainment gotter, up in Brookto spar at an entertainment gotten up in Brook lyn by Kenney, the bill-poster. The attendance at the affair, which took place at the Prospec Park Fair Grounds that afternoon, was rathe light, and as the promoter wouldn't live up to his agreement as regards remuneration for services Paddy and Joe declined to appear. That evening when on their way to and within a few blocks of the ferry to New York, the trio were assaulted eight or nine persons. Ryan being knocked down, stabbed in the left side near the kidneys, kicked in the face, cutting his lip and knocking out two sound front teeth. His companions were but

Ryan was conveyed to the house of Charley Johnson, then Dwyer's principal backer, where his wounds were dressed, the stab being found to be of little consequence, although narrowly es caping a vital part.

Next day Paddy left for Troy, not wishing to be detained as a witness against the half dozen whites and negroes who were arrested for the assault,

whom were tried, convicted and impris The injuries received threw Ryan out of training for some time, and although Dwyer offered to put the day of fighting off a reasonable length of time, Paddy's backers, seemingly anxious to get rid of the business, which was giving them distrustful notoriety, allowed the match to fall through, the failure to choose a final stakeholder affording them the opportunity they sought.

Ryan's only battle in the prize ring was with Joe
Goss. They fought for \$2,000 a side and the championship, at Collier's Station, W. Va., June 2, 1880.

Ryan won in eighty-seven rounds, fought in one

The Pummeled Pugilist. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Ryan is at the hotel here, suffering considerably from the punishment of yesterday, but will be all

right in a day or two. TROY, Feb. 8.—Paddy Ryan's wife says:
"I do not believe Paddy has fought. I have heard nothing from him except through the newspapers. He told me when he fought he would send a dispatch whether he won or lost. I think the report he was whipped is all paper news. It was just so before the Goss fight. The newspapers said a week before the fight took place, that it was over, and Paddy was whipped; and Sullivan never could whip Paddy. I know he could not."

Mrs. Gettins, Ryan's mother-in-law, brandished her bare arm and said: "No, indeed, he couldn't. I could lick that man Sullivan meself."

Opposing the Apportionment Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Indications point

very clearly to the rejection of the pending apportionment bill in the House in its present shape. Democrats are generally against it and many Republicans openly oppose it. Representative Blackburn says it is an unjust measure; that it ignores rapidly grow-ing Western States, and gives increase in representation to Eastern States that are declining in population. He says it will be rejected by forty majority. Mr. Page says it is founded upon injustice, and it will be beaten badly. Mr. Blount says it is infamous and the method of apportionment on which it is based is outrageous. He is satisfied it will be beaten. Mr. Pound feels sure the bill will be rejected. The Speaker is opposed to it, and predicts its defeat. It was supposed that, as the bill conferred the increase proposed upon larger States it would get the support of the delegations from these States, but this is not so. several members from Pennsylvania now do not think the bill ought to pass. One sub-stitute that will be offered for the pending bill will propose to fix the membership of the House at 321, as that would distribute the representation, it is claimed, more equitably among the fractions than any other number. Democrats generally favor a

from their side to keep the House at its present figures, 293. Some of those who have studied the drift of opinion think 307 will be the number finally selected. "Money is active," Fogg read in the news-paper. "That's so," he said; "it's active enough to keep out of my reach."

smaller number, and it will be proposed

Belief That He Will Not Have to Be Hanged-Judge Cox to Dispose of the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Guiteau is beginning to show much nervousness and irritability. He is suffering from a severe cold which has inflamed his eyes. One of the Jail officials says he would not be surprised if Guiteau did not live to be hanged.

John W. Guiteau last evening spent an hour in his brother's cell in company with Warden Crocker. The prisoner became very much excited and denounced his brother and Scoville.

John W. Guiteau, in a card to the public, disavows all knewledge of the proposed exhibition of his brother's body and says, whether his brother dies by legal process or in an Insane Asylum, the body will be disposed of in a manner that will not offend public decency.

In view of the recent propositions to make a public spectacle of Guiteau's remains, though highly probable, Judge Cox will ex-ercise the discretion given him by the Revised Statutes, and include in the death sentence the disposition of the body. Scoville pronounces the story that Mrs. Scoville pronounces the story that Mrs. Scoville is insane as false. He says she is naturally under a high state of excitement, but her mind is entirely sound. He also declares the story of her having raised a row declares the boundary of her having raised a row in the Daniels House. Chicago, as false; that in the Daniels House. Chicago, as false; that in the Daniels House of whole cloth. He declares there is not a word of truth in it. He and other relatives of Guiteau have no doubt and the prisoner)—Stand up, Have you anything to been on his best behavior prior to the court. The court is guite for the change of Judge Cox's remarks, and only interrupted once, when he declared that his act had been in doubt anything to guite for the chan them after the execution. He appears to regard favorably the proposition to exhibit the body of the assassin, but John Guiteau denounces it, and says it shall not be done. Scoville has expended his means in the trial, and it is said he would not object to being reimbursed by the sale of the body in

The Assassin Issues Another Document, Correcting a Few Errors and Announcing the Prices for His Autograph and Photographs to the Trade.

case Guiteau is executed.

Washington, Feb. 3 .- Guiteau gave to Kill me to-morrow, if you want I am God's man, and I have been from the start." the press to day the following document, which he headed:

"Errors Corrected."-He had expected to

read it to the Court, but being stopped in

that direction concluded, as he remarked, to "test the efficiency of the press." A tramp said I stole his shirt. All statements of this kind are false. I never had anything to do with tramps or disreputable characters. I am high-toned. Too high-toned for newspaper devils to notice, and I want them to let me alone. This is hard, but it is true. I never saw such a diabolical spirit as some newspapers have toward me, especially those that were cursing Garfield last spring. Since he was shot they have deified him and cursed me for doing the very thing they said ought to be done, viz: 'Remove him. When God formed a man that had the

brains and nerve to do it, these newspaper devils deify Gartield and curse God's man.' But the Deity will get even with these fellows. If I were dead these devils would not be satisfied. If I had been President and wrecked the Republican party as Gar-field did, I say I ought to have been shot; and posterity will say so whatever this perverse and crooked generation may say. 'Ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? It is hard to tell how some newspaper men will escape that place if they continue to slander good men.' My mail comes to the Jail now. Any friend wishing to see me in person or write to me can do so. Anyone having sent me an important letter and received no answer can write again and I will see it is answered. No notice is given to anonymous or crank

letters, except to put them in the waste baskets. All checks should be certified; then I should know they are good. Autographs, twenty-five cents; photo-graphs, cabinet size, and my autograph on it, \$1; mailed to any address. This photograph is from a new sitting. I own the negative and copyright. No photograph genuine without my autograph is on it. They will be supplied to the trade only by me for \$9 per 100. This is the only way of getting money to pay my counsel to argue my case in Banc. If I give my autograph away and make an appeal I get nothing. This negative will be a great improvement every way on the sitting of July 2, taken by Bell. My hair is parted and beard off, and I look ten years younger. It is an historical picture. and any one can get it by sending me the price, and in no other way. Under no circumstances will I allow my relatives or any one else to have anything to do with my body. If necessary, I shall will it to some large cemetery. I shall probably need it myself for some time yet. Scoville's proposition is simply infamous and barbarous and not to be tolerated for a

CHARES GUITEAU, out of here. United States Jail. Washington, D. C., February 2, 1882. As Scoville concluded his remarks to day Guiteau reached over to a reporter and whispered: "I had intended to put Scoville off of this case, but he is doing so well I shall let him stay. He is doing splendidly to-day."

moment. I am sorry Scoville is poor, and

if I had plenty of money I would give my

do so anyway if I get

Judge Cox Overrules Scoville's Motion and Sentences Guiteau to Hang June 30. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- As soon as Judge Cox entered the Court room and Court was formally opened the prisoner took his place in the dock, and did not repeat his request of yesterday to be

allowed to sit at the counsel's table. Scoville stated that he wished to say that since the adjournment of Court he had been informed that Curtis, who made the affidavit relative to the Critic matter, was not the bailiff in charge of the room at the time the paper was found; that he had been substituted for a man by the name of had been substituted for a man by the name of Sliner, who was in charge at the time the paper was found, and who was withdrawn by the prosecution. 'This man,' said Scoville, "I am told, knows about the paper, and I can in ten minutes summon as a witness a party who will say that the man Sliner was heard to remark that if that matter of the Critic should become known he (Sliner) would have to jump the town."

Colonel Corkhill objected to the evident attempt to postpone the consideration of this matter. If every bit of hearsay gossip was to be dragged in here, there would never be any end to questions.

questions.

Scoville replied that he did not ask for a postponement; he simply desired to call the attention
of the Court to the information he had received as showing how important it was to investigate the matter with the closest scrutiny. JUDGE COX'S DECISION.

JUDGE COX'S DECISION.

Judge Cox immediately began to read from manuscript his decision upon the motion. Reading from various authorities bearing upon the case, Judge Cox discussed at some length the circumstanc s attending the finding of the newspaper in the room of one of the bailiffs of the Jury in the case. "First, as to the handwriting. There were several circumstances that make it impossible that at least two of the names upon the margin of the paper were written by the gentlemen themselves. Secondly—If, as suggested, this paper was lying on the table in the bailiff's room, and the gentlemen of the Jury in writing in an album first tried their pens upon the margin, it would amount to nothing in the face of the affidavits of every member of the Jury that they did not see or read a paper at any time during the trial. No one could swear to the fact that the Jurors did write upon the paper, while they all swews they did not, and there is no reason to doubt their veracity. So far as the discovery of name and the second to doubt their veracity. while they all sweer they did not, and there is no reason to doubt their veracity. So far as the discovery of new evidence is concerned, the evidence to be introduced is as to the prisoner's manner and appearance prior to the assassination. If there had been no evidence introduced upon this subject, there might be some force in the request, but a dozen or more witnesses testified on trial as to his manner and appearance, covering a period of time from March to the commission of the act. The evidence now sought to be introduced would

evidence given upon trial, Judge Cox said that an unsworn admission of this character could never be considered as a ground for overturning a verdict that may have been obtained through

a verdict that may have been obtained through the evidence of the very witness who from cor-rupt motives might seek to reverse a verdict. "From all the papers presented," Judge Cox summed up, "I am unable to find any reason to grant the motion, which is therefore over-ruled."

the ruling of the Court. Colonel Corkhill—Your Honor, it now bec

rest of judgment.

Guiteau, who had been permitted to resume his seat at the counsel table, called out: "If Your Honor please, I desire to ask if there is any motion I can make to receive my rights?" Scoville tried to prevent his speaking, but he repeated, "Well, I don't want any advantages taken of me. I want to know how much time I shall have to prepare my appeal to the Court in Banc."

Scoville—Please keep quiet. We have not reached that yet.

Guiteau (with much excitement)—I won't keep quiet. I am here and I propose to do my own talking.

he began, but soon his manner became wild and indictment. It was God's act, not mine, and God will take care of it, and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it, and every officer of this Government, from the Executive down to that Marshal, faking in every man on that Jury and every member of this Bench, will pay for it, and the American Nation will roll in blood, if my body goes into the ground, and I am hung. The Jews put the despised Galilean in the grave and for the time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterward, the Almighty got even with them. I afterward, the Aimighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man.

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows:

"You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far-reaching in its results, that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States Treasury and of the Government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence irom son from violence and to procure evidence from

all parts of the country. "You have had as fair and impartial a Jury as ever assembled in a Court of Justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devo-tion that merit the highest encomium, and I certion that merit the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this, you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people, if the verdict of the Jury hac established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country. But the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that that crime can be committed and the Court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that the people might well, at extraordinary that the people might well, at times, have doubted your sanity, but one can not but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences.

'And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such

The prisoner-That's a matter of opinion. "Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to commit this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think some fanaticism or morbid desire for selfexactation was the real inspiration for the act. ries of your counsel, who have maintained and thought, honestly. I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse. The testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem to be insan ity to some persons, but law ooks upon it as willful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the Court in Banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of law—that you be taken hence to the Common Jail of the District, from whence you came, and there be kept in confrom whence you came, and there be kept in con-finement, and on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for exe-cution within the walls of said Jail, and there, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved, and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violeptiy and shouted, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where that Jury does, and where Your Honor does. I'm not afraid to die. I stand hero as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who has a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Noth-ing but good has come from Garfield's and that will verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousglorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out, the prisoner turned to his brother, and without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some minutes before being taken from the Court

Upon the arrival of Guiteau at the Jail he was

never be forgotten by those fortunate be present, for while it was touching,

was a spice of sensation which rendered it a most interesting and memorable occasion. As Judge Cox concluded passing sentence his voice trembled and there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes, which he quickly brushed away with his pocket handkerchief. The prisoner resumed his accustomed spirits soon after his arrival at the Jail, and as he left the van made a pleasant allusion to the snow and disgreeable weather. He expressed no surprise at the action of Judge Cox in (verruling the motion for a new trial, saying that he had not expected any different result. Shortly after he was taken to his cell his dinner was served, of which he partook heartly and with apparent relish.

he partook heartily and with apparent reliable pertook heartily and with apparent reliable pertook heartily and with apparent reliable pertook heartily and refrain from galack to his counsel, Mr. Scoville, who has a so zealously and energetically to save him the consequences of his act. After finish tirade against the Court and Jury, 6

tion in getting your autographs. I can assure you that I had not the slightest intention of using them against you, but simply desired to have them in my album as souvenirs of this unfortun-Mr. Brandenberg, one of the Jurors, whose name was alleged to have been on the newspaper, grasped the speaker cordially by the hand, and retained it for a few seconds as he said: "Your brother was given the benefit of everything that could help him in any way, and the verdict that we rendered was according to our convictions, or it would have caused many of us to spend many

John Guiteau was standing in the Marshal's office when the members of the Jury passed through on their way to pay their respects to Marshal Henry. Mr. Guiteau, addressing the foreman—Mr. Ham-

lin -and his associates, said: "I hear that you gentlemen are feeling hard toward me for my ac-

A group of women, who have made themselves conspicuous during the trial for their avowed sympathy for the prisoner, heard this last remark sympathy for the prisoner, heard this last remark and sniffed contemptuously, saying in an undertone that the Jurors would yet live to regret their action in condemning an insane man. This same crowd was, however, around John Guiteau for a short time till he got rid of them by stating that the Jury had done their duty, and that be believed his brother was doomed. After pressing him to put his name in their autograph albums, these worthies left their victim, who shortly afterward joined Mr. Scoville and accompanied him to the Jail.

The Funding Bill.

The following is the full text of the 3 per cent. funding bill, as passed by the Senate to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and at any postal money order office, lawful money of the United States to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent. interest, which are hereby declared valid, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as here may prescribe bearing interest at the rate of 3 per Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the and \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually at the Treasury of the United States. Such bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by or under State authority, and be payable at the pleasure of the United States, providing that the bonds herein authorized shall not be called in and paid so long as any bond of the United States heretofore issued bearing a nigher rate of interest than 3 per cent., and which shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, shall be outstanding and ancalled. The last of said bonds originally issued and their substitutes under this act shall be the first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest, and the aggregate amount of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000,000. The amount of lawful money received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of \$25,000,000. Before any deposits are received at any postal money order office under this act, the Postmaster at such office shall

time the sum of \$25,000,000. Before any deposits are received at any postal money order office under this act, the Postmaster at such office shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury his bond with satisfactory security, conditioned that he will promptly transmit to the Treasurer of the United States the money received by him in conformity with the regulations to be presented by such Secretary, and the deposit with any Postmaster shall not at any time exceed the amount of his bond. of his bond. Sec. 2. Any National Banking Association now Sec. 2. Any National Banking Association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled: "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency, and for other purposes," shall be required to give thirty days' notice to the Comptroller of the Currency of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes, provided that not more than \$5,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited \$5,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose, and provided further that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for sedemption by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public

"Memory is a wonderful thing," said Jack Miller to his friend Dan Watts. "Just think of what a fellow's head can hold! It's gigantic, sir-gigantic!" Watts: "I have often heard your friends say you have a very fine memory, Jack.' Miller (flattered)
"Well, that's very kind. Yes, I have a pretty good memory." Watts: "Do you think you can recall the ten dollars I lent

you three years ago?"-Philadelphia Sun.

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